

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ATTITUDE OF ARENDT

Speaks in Terms Which Cannot Be Misunderstood.

## JOURNAL LETTER WAS GENUINE

Although It Conflicted with What He Wrote in North American Review.

## ACTION OF REPUBLICANS SURPRISED HIM

Thought Both Parties Would Favor International Bimetallism—But Republicans Surrendered.

Chicago, October 18.—(Special)—While at the recent Buda-Pesth exposition, Mr. Moritz Frewen, the distinguished English bimetalist, had a conference with Mr. Otto Arendt, the distinguished German bimetalist, who recently declared, through the New York Journal, that the independent action of this country in adopting free coinage would have a marked effect in forcing international action.

After leaving Buda-Pesth, Mr. Frewen wrote out his interview with Herr Arendt, and mailed it to the latter for revision.

Mr. Frewen left London less than a month ago for America and is now in Chicago. He received this morning a communication from Herr Arendt inclosing the latter's revision of the Buda-Pesth interview, which is as follows:

### Arendt States His Position.

"How do you explain that you wrote in the New York American Review in opposition to free silver and but recently, in The New York Journal, in support of Mr. Bryan?"

"I am glad you ask me the question, because numerous letters from the United States prove to me that my attitude was not understood on the other side. At least a dozen correspondents think that the 'wicked silverites' have committed a forgery and that the letter in The Journal was never written by me at all! This is particularly the case with those who have seen my extracts. My position is this. Last evening I hoped and believed that while both parties would declare against free silver, both would be for energetic action in favor of international bimetallism. I assumed too confidently that the republican party would particularly favor such action, and that at the St. Louis convention the idea of Senator Cameron and Speaker Reed would be included in the platform; namely, that by a combination of the currency and tariff issues there would be offered a more favorable tariff to such nations as would open their minds to the free coinage of both the metals. But instead of this, at St. Louis, the republican party surrendered absolutely to pressure from Wall street. Thus bimetallism, received a deadly blow, and the single-gold standard was specifically endorsed, with only some meaningless verbiage, as to something to be done when other nations were ready to do it. The St. Louis action, as we here view it, was a radically fresh departure, and as such it has been hailed with delight by the professional monometallists of New York—the agricultural population of the United States, our agrarian class, would almost to a man vote for Mr. Bryan. I have seen it stated in an American paper, that 'America is to go to free coinage, Germany to the standard of the dollar and the United States to make a legal tender silver thaler.' Such a statement is ridiculous. The German agrarian party is not the men who would decline emphatically to do anything unless England did everything. That was not formerly the attitude of the United States. At the monetary conference of 1881, the American representatives declared that bimetallism with the co-operation of France and Germany, was all that was required. Under all the circumstances, I believe that any active bimetallic policy in the United States with McKinley as president is extremely improbable. The New York money power which supplies his campaign funds will demand in return a gold policy on the principle 'to the victor the spoils.' Presently your farmers in America, and, after all, they are the backbone of your nation, will have too little left to recruit this spoils policy any longer; and then, through a depth of suffering, reform will come."

### Why He Would Support Bryan.

"So far, Mr. Arendt, it is my view, that while free silver is less desirable than a wide monometallic union, yet that it is a lesser evil than a permanent gold standard."

"Exactly. I should vote for Mr. Bryan were I in America, because I regard the alliance of Wall street and McKinley ominous of great disaster impending. The issue is not so much for or against free silver, as for or against a fresh exploitation of the people by the larger capitalist class."

"And," continued Dr. Arendt, "while I expect nothing in the way of bimetallism from McKinley, I think that Bryan's victory must keep international bimetallism to the front. Should silver rise to the parity, and stay there, the problem is solved; should silver continue, as I believe it will, to fluctuate around some point considerably below the parity, then the economic difficulty in Europe, the gold premium—that barrier to all that Europe exports to America—will be so formidable that some action will be secured in Europe to solve the question forever."

"And what do you think of the methods of fighting on both sides?"

"There again I find a strong argument for supporting Bryan. The republican press is shouting 'sound money,' 'sound money,' is denouncing free silver as 'reputation.' Why, these are very logical arguments imported into America from the European gold fanatics. This is the exact style of vituperation with which we international bimetallicists are assailed every day in Europe. If the 'gold party' win by employing such arguments and such methods, then they will afterward surely endeavor to secure the lasting acceptance of the gold standard."

### Gold Standard Could Not Remain.

"Do you think, then, that the failure of the present free coinage movement will result in throwing the United States off the gold standard?"

"No! Because looking at the immense indebtedness of the United States, I do not think the gold standard is possible; but instead of the issue of legal tender silver, I should dread that under McKinley the country may be forced on a paper basis. Either that will happen, or else after a series of further loans and years of depression, much of the present load of debt—

railway, capital and other industrial investments held by European investors, will be rubbed off by the insolvency of American corporations. I suppose a good deal of debt has been taken overboard in this way. Indeed, there can be no question but that this is so; the comparative failure of credit in America shows that."

"Do you not suppose that credit within the United States may, as we are told, have collapsed because of the silver agitation?"

"No, I do not think so. You see, that during the past few years, the countries with depreciating currencies, such as Russia, India, and even Argentina, six years ago bankrupted; that these countries have recovered their credit in the markets of Europe, very materially."

"Do you think that free coinage will bring the dollar to 50 cents?"

"That is a statement so fantastic, and so wicked, that it must lose Mr. McKinley many votes. It is a foolish word, it is twice as long as 'silver,' also, it is a dollar not cents; the terms are identical. What the phrase means is something quite different; it means that the purchasing power of the dollar after free coinage will fall by 50 per cent. In other words, that prices will double. On course, this is not true, either. If the rise in silver is to involve any such rise in gold prices, then the converse must also be true, namely that the fall in silver has brought about the greatest price increase in history. In other words, that because of the fall in silver we are now using a 20-cent dollar—a dollar which buys twice as much as twenty years ago. But as far as the workingman is concerned, it is to be remembered that his daily expenses are to high degree constant. It is one whole price which fluctuates violently. In the wholesale markets prices have fallen increasingly, and in these markets a rise would be the salvation of the producing classes."

### As to the Laboring Man.

"You will admit," said Dr. Arendt, "that all the time that the cost of the working classes does not depend upon the price of bread, but upon the demand for their labor. If prices rise, of course the demand for labor increases; falling prices are ever followed by a decline of industrial enterprises. From Russia, for example, the vast numbers of workmen migrating to Germany where prices are higher. Again, from our eastern provinces in Germany, where the cost of living is extremely low, the human stream flows westward, even to the western borders of Germany in search of work. The cost of living in the United States is far higher than in Italy, still the American workingman does not emigrate to Italy. On the contrary, it is the Italian who emigrates to the United States. This is a somewhat curious and shadowy about this working class argument. Labor gets its tolerably regular percentage of all the wealth produced. If more wealth is produced in America, then, with free coinage, the working classes, which will of course raise the price of silver, and thus raise the exchange rates with all Asia, will firmly establish many productive industries, the existence of which in America will be of great service to the world. It is a matter of course that the 'wicked silverites' have committed a forgery and that the letter in The Journal was never written by me at all! This is particularly the case with those who have seen my extracts. My position is this. Last evening I hoped and believed that while both parties would declare against free silver, both would be for energetic action in favor of international bimetallism. I assumed too confidently that the republican party would particularly favor such action, and that at the St. Louis convention the idea of Senator Cameron and Speaker Reed would be included in the platform; namely, that by a combination of the currency and tariff issues there would be offered a more favorable tariff to such nations as would open their minds to the free coinage of both the metals. But instead of this, at St. Louis, the republican party surrendered absolutely to pressure from Wall street. Thus bimetallism, received a deadly blow, and the single-gold standard was specifically endorsed, with only some meaningless verbiage, as to something to be done when other nations were ready to do it. The St. Louis action, as we here view it, was a radically fresh departure, and as such it has been hailed with delight by the professional monometallists of New York—the agricultural population of the United States, our agrarian class, would almost to a man vote for Mr. Bryan. I have seen it stated in an American paper, that 'America is to go to free coinage, Germany to the standard of the dollar and the United States to make a legal tender silver thaler.' Such a statement is ridiculous. The German agrarian party is not the men who would decline emphatically to do anything unless England did everything. That was not formerly the attitude of the United States. At the monetary conference of 1881, the American representatives declared that bimetallism with the co-operation of France and Germany, was all that was required. Under all the circumstances, I believe that any active bimetallic policy in the United States with McKinley as president is extremely improbable. The New York money power which supplies his campaign funds will demand in return a gold policy on the principle 'to the victor the spoils.' Presently your farmers in America, and, after all, they are the backbone of your nation, will have too little left to recruit this spoils policy any longer; and then, through a depth of suffering, reform will come."

### Its Effect on Germany.

"What effect has the nomination of Mr. Bryan had on the working classes of Germany on a free coinage platform had in Germany?"

"Of course the moral effect of such a nomination has been very great; it came at a time when we in Germany had almost ceased to be fond of Mr. Bryan. German agricultural population is dead. The Post represents the very worst element of reaction—the old absurd determination to 'do nothing without England.' This is the stock argument of the men in Europe who want gold monopsony—not of the men who desire any form of currency reform."

"I affirm," said Dr. Arendt, "that the St. Louis platform is radical and reactionary for this reason: Those who constructed it are the men who would decline emphatically to do anything unless England did everything. That was not formerly the attitude of the United States. At the monetary conference of 1881, the American representatives declared that bimetallism with the co-operation of France and Germany, was all that was required. Under all the circumstances, I believe that any active bimetallic policy in the United States with McKinley as president is extremely improbable. The New York money power which supplies his campaign funds will demand in return a gold policy on the principle 'to the victor the spoils.' Presently your farmers in America, and, after all, they are the backbone of your nation, will have too little left to recruit this spoils policy any longer; and then, through a depth of suffering, reform will come."

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"And," said Dr. Arendt, "what effect has the nomination of Mr. Bryan had on the working classes of Germany?"

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## LEVERING IN MACON

The Prohibition Presidential Candidate Delivers an Address.

### ARDENT WORKER IN Y. M. C. A.

Spoke on Christian Citizenship—Ser-day—General Macon News. vices in Macon Churches Yester-

Macom Ga., October 18.—(Special)—Hon. Joshua Levering of Baltimore, presidential candidate of the prohibition party, delivered an address this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the First Baptist church, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He spoke to a large congregation on "Christian Citizenship." Mr. Levering has been for many years president of the Baltimore Young Men's Christian Association. He is one of the most ardent workers of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States, being also a member of the international committee of the associations of North America. Tonight he delivered a gospel address at the First Baptist church.

#### A Thanksgiving Service.

A very interesting Thanksgiving service was held at the First Baptist church over the completion of the improvements on the church. The interior of the building is now the prettiest of any church in the city. Rector Rue preached a very appropriate sermon. Special music was furnished. The rector stated that there had been an expenditure of \$20,000 in the cost of the improvements, and a collection of several hundred dollars was taken up this morning for the payment.

#### Sunday in Macon.

A series of gospel meetings commenced this morning at the First Baptist church, and will continue through the week. There will be services every night. A large choir will sing.

Mr. J. A. Jones, who preached this morning at the Vineyard Baptist church for the pastor, Rev. E. B. Carroll. This is Mr. Rogers' second sermon, having just entered the ministry.

Rev. K. Reed, of the Vineyard Methodist church, preached this morning at the First Presbyterian church for the pastor, Rev. R. White, who is in Perry attending the Macon presbytery.

There is a very successful protracted revival service in progress at the Second Baptist church. The meeting is conducted by Rev. Mr. Nabors, a young minister only two years out of college.

A series of revival meetings commenced this morning at the Christian church. Rev. George B. Ranshaw, who is assisting the pastor, preached this morning and tonight. His theme this morning was "Christian Motive," and tonight "Elements of Christianity."

#### Political Mention.

Hon. Walker Jordan, Jr., of Pulaski, is in the city. Mr. Jordan will ably represent Pulaski in the next legislature. He was for years a county commissioner and rendered splendid services to old Pulaski. He is one of the most influential men in his section of the state.

Dr. W. C. Anderson of Dawson, is in Atlanta as a member of the finance committee of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Georgia. Dr. Kenedy will again represent Terrell county in the legislature, and will be a leading member of the house. He enjoys the unique distinction of having two counties in the legislative to-wit, Webster and Terrell.

The Sound Money Club will hold a meeting tomorrow evening at the courthouse. It will be addressed by Hon. Henry G. Turner to a large audience. The club is very anxious for him to make a speech in Macon.

#### Mrs. Conner Dead.

The many friends of Mrs. Henry T. Conner will be surprised to hear of her death, which occurred this morning at an early hour in the country home of her son, at Sofkee, a few miles from Macon, in Bibb county. She had been sick about a week, but her death was unexpected. The funeral services and interment will be held tomorrow at noon in the Rose Hill cemetery. The deceased was Mrs. Lula Pearson, of Washington county. She was a graduate of Wesleyan Female college and was greatly admired for her many graces and accomplishments.

#### Mr. Faulk's Funeral.

The funeral services of Mr. Henry Faulk were held this morning at 8:30 o'clock from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. F. B. Bryant, at 817 New street, and were largely attended. Rev. Mr. Damer, of the Tabernacle Methodist church officiated. The pastor was Rev. Mr. W. H. Schramm, M. O. Hara, Adolphus Gibson, Thad Bennett, Allen Fuss, O. Herrington and William McCaw. The deceased had a large circle of friends, for many years he was employed at the Central railroad in this city.

#### Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company will be held at the company's office in Macon on next Wednesday for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

#### Personal and Social.

Mrs. Oscar Hicks has returned from Kentucky. Mrs. Hicks has gone to New York. Mrs. F. L. T. T. is a visiting sister, Mrs. Robert Garrett of Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Church Berryman have returned from their bridal tour to Kentucky.

Mrs. Hampton Terrel, of Savannah, is expected this week on a visit to relatives. Miss Ford Wilcox has returned from New York.

Hon. J. F. DeLacy, of Eastman, is in the city.

#### Hon. T. W. Duffy, of Jones county, spent the day in Macon.

Hon. T. B. Fielder, Jr., of Atlanta passed through Macon today en route to Dubuque.

Mrs. W. N. Ticker, of Albany, is the guest of Mrs. E. L. Strohacker.

#### Newspaper Notes.

The Candler of the Stone Mountain circuit, passed through Macon this morning en route to Thomasville to hold court for a week. He has just finished holding court for Judge F. W. Webster, and for Judge Spence at Albany.

The Candler has been reorganized, and the new president is Hon. J. E. DeBorde, president; Mrs. Lula Johnson and Mrs. W. B. Sparks, vice presidents; Miss Besse Rogers, secretary; Miss F. A. Clegg, treasurer.

Captain W. M. S. Brantley continues critically ill. An interstate live pigeon shoot will take place October 29th at Central City park.

Alexandria, Va., October 18.—Fire broke out in the office of the Alexandria Fertilizer Manufacturing Company about midnight tonight and burned over about three acres of frame buildings used for this concern's products. Thirty-four tons of fertilizer were made useless.

The two men had been fighting with Mr. O. C. Nourse, who fell from a trestle on the Marion, Dublin and Seaboard railroad, is critically ill at the city hospital with concussion of the brain.

Mr. and Mrs. Nourse, whose son have decided that they have no alternative, whether those voters who registered on Wednesday, October 18th, have the right to vote or not.

#### STUDIED THE SILVER QUESTION.

Although a Republican, Dr. Wheeler will vote for Free Coinage.

Piedmont, W. Va., October 18.—Word reached here today from Brinkley, Monroe county, that the Free Coinage organization had been developed in Jackson township, and that the negroes were continuing their operations to their own race.

One negro was killed by the band last week, and last night another was taken from his home and flogged almost to death.

The discoverer has caused the greatest consternation in the community, and has made a special study of the silver question for the reading all the works obtainable on the subject of free coinage. He says:

"I am not a politician, but a citizen, and with sincere love of my country, I have for months past read and studied the statements of the most able advocates on both

sides of the money question, and am thoroughly convinced that the United States cannot as a debtor nation maintain a gold standard. To continue it with the aid even of a higher tariff law than the present law will inevitably result in the bankruptcy of the country."

"The use of silver will stop the drain now made on the national treasury to supply importers, foreign owners, tourists, corporations and speculators with gold for their private enterprises. It will relieve agriculturists from the ruinous competition of silver-using countries. It will raise the commercial value of the dollar to a parity with gold and bring genuine bimetallism to the monetary basis of all the great nations except, perhaps, England, and it is exceedingly probable that even England will be forced to bimetallism to protect her agriculture and manufac-

tures."

#### LEGG WILL BE BROUGHT BACK.

Pike County, Ohio, Treasurer Now in the Hands of the Sheriff.

Vancouver, Wash., October 18.—Sheriff of Pike county, Ohio, arrived today from Waverly to take back J. W. Legg, alias Manley, the defaulting treasurer of that county.

Sheriff Barnes saw Legg for a few minutes and during the interview Legg broke down. He had been in torment and had taken morphine and whisky to deaden his fears. He was glad to go back and would not fight extradition. He thought moreover that he could find a portion of the money he had taken. Sheriff Barnes says that when he left the amount of defalcation was discovered, but it had already reached \$15,000 and it extended over three years.

Legg's term of office expired on the Monday following the Saturday he disappeared. The auditor arrived on Monday to examine the books, but Legg could not be found.

On the evening of that day Legg's wife was summoned to two meetings. She had disappeared and then the hunt commenced. The county authorities were just about to offer a reward of \$100 for Legg's capture when the news that he was here reached Waverly, and Sheriff Barnes started the following day.

"It is the same old story," said Sheriff Barnes, "that caused his fall—women and wine. Legg was a highly respected merchant at Latham, a small town in Pike county, and eight years ago was elected treasurer on the democratic ticket by a large majority. When he left, he was supposed to be a man of high moral worth, though lately he was drinking rather hard, he was a popular and respected citizen."

Sheriff Barnes estimates that Legg had \$5,000 in cash when he left Waverly. He left a letter behind him for his wife, saying he was either going to Alaska or Cuba. The sheriff leaves on Monday with his prisoner.

#### MCMILLIN SIGNS HATCH'S BOND.

Turkman in Chattanooga Jail Finds a Friend in the Congressman.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 18.—(Special)—Col. L. S. Hatch, the well-known turfman, who has been in trouble here on account of the lamentable failure of the Chattanooga derby, and who has been a candidate for sheriff, was released today, no longer a personage than Congressman Benton McMillin becoming his surety for his appearance at circuit court in a bond of \$1,000.

Mr. W. C. Anderson of Dawson, is in Atlanta as a member of the finance committee of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Georgia. Dr. Kenedy will again represent Terrell county in the legislature, and will be a leading member of the house. He enjoys the unique distinction of having two counties in the legislative to-wit, Webster and Terrell.

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Mrs. W. N. Ticker, of Albany, is the guest of Mrs. E. L. Strohacker.

#### Newspaper Notes.

The Candler of the Stone Mountain circuit, passed through Macon this morning en route to Thomasville to hold court for a week. He has just finished holding court for Judge F. W. Webster, and for Judge Spence at Albany.

The Candler has been reorganized, and the new president is Hon. J. E. DeBorde, president; Mrs. Lula Johnson and Mrs. W. B. Sparks, vice presidents; Miss Besse Rogers, secretary; Miss F. A. Clegg, treasurer.

Captain W. M. S. Brantley continues critically ill. An interstate live pigeon shoot will take place October 29th at Central City park.

Alexandria, Va., October 18.—Fire broke out in the office of the Alexandria Fertilizer Manufacturing Company about midnight tonight and burned over about three acres of frame buildings used for this concern's products. Thirty-four tons of fertilizer were made useless.

The two men had been fighting with Mr. O. C. Nourse, who fell from a trestle on the Marion, Dublin and Seaboard railroad, is critically ill at the city hospital with concussion of the brain.

Mr. and Mrs. Nourse, whose son have decided that they have no alternative, whether those voters who registered on Wednesday, October 18th, have the right to vote or not.

#### STUDIED THE SILVER QUESTION.

Although a Republican, Dr. Wheeler will vote for Free Coinage.

Piedmont, W. Va., October 18.—Word reached here today from Brinkley, Monroe county, that the Free Coinage organization had been developed in Jackson township, and that the negroes were continuing their operations to their own race.

One negro was killed by the band last week, and last night another was taken from his home and flogged almost to death.

The discoverer has caused the greatest consternation in the community, and has made a special study of the silver question for the reading all the works obtainable on the subject of free coinage. He says:

"I am not a politician, but a citizen, and with sincere love of my country, I have for months past read and studied the statements of the most able advocates on both

## THE CHILD'S FATHER

A Mysterious Young Man Turns Up at the Police Station.

HIS SUSPICIOUS QUESTIONS

His Description Corresponds with the Youth Who Took the Mother from the Negro's House.

He Made Millions Out of Patent Medicines—Prominent at Home.

Another chapter has come to light in the case of that mysterious infant which was deserted by its mother on Richmond street yesterday. The authorities think they have a clew to the father of the child, and some startling sensations may be developed today.

Last night about 7 o'clock a stylish dressed young man walked into the station house and into a conference with the police. He positively refused to give his name and his actions were decidedly suspicious. The officers are rather inclined to believe he is the father and that "Sophie Robinson" probably

This supposed father refused to divulge his name, which prompted his significant interest in the case. He questioned Captain Jennings very carefully as to whether the police were going to prosecute the parents of the child if they were ever located, and seemed very nervous and excited. He stated he was merely a friend to the police.

Captain Jennings also questioned the mysterious stranger, but could get nothing out of him. He positively refused to give any information that would lead to the discovery of the guilty parties. He left without giving any address or name, and the police believe he is the father of that deserted baby.

He was brought up to last night that the parents of the infant were from Alabama and were strangers in this city. The appearance of the supposed father, however, rather changes this theory. He has given large sums to churches and for education, including \$100,000 to found a school of science in Kyoto Japan.

WOULDN'T FIGHT CARLISLE KID

Senator Blackburn Denies that He Thought of a Duel with the Son.

Lexington, Ky., October 18.—Senator Blackburn has recovered from his recent illness and came up to Lexington yesterday. When asked concerning the prospects of a duel between him and Logan Carlisle he said:

"I never heard of that duel that went up last night. I saw it in a newspaper while I was here. As I am not in very good fighting trim, I honestly believe that the mother drove to the home of Mrs. Love, or Fraser street, and two or three hours of fighting ensued. I have been considering entering into a duel or have ever said anything about fighting young Carlisle. I must have done it in my sleep. You may rest assured that if I wanted a fight out of the Carlisle family, I would have sought to have it with one of the kids."

Mr. Carlisle has received a telegram from Chairman Jones requesting him to go to Indiana and follow Secretary Carlisle on his tour through the state, lasting about two days. He has not yet decided what he will do in reference to the call.

THE NEGRO VOTERS BEING COLONIZED

Thousands of Fraudulent Voters in North Carolina Association of Old Confederate Soldiers to Meet.

Raleigh, N. C., October 18.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the North Carolina Confederate Veterans' Association will be held here this week and will be asked to secure an increase of the state appropriation for the soldiers.

The annual appropriation is now only \$8,000, which is far less than in any other state.





## WILL HOPKINS RUN?

He Will Be Urged This Afternoon To Be a Candidate for the Bench.

## HAS REACHED NO CONCLUSION

Says He Has Taken the Question Under Careful Consideration.

## ELECTION OCCURS LATE IN DECEMBER

Judge W. R. Hammond Talks About the Special Convention Which Has Been Suggested.

The committee appointed from the Atlanta Bar Association Saturday morning to confer with Judge John L. Hopkins in regard to his candidacy for the supreme court bench will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock and will then officially inform Judge Hopkins of the action of the association.

His indorsement by the Atlanta Bar Association was a surprise to Judge Hopkins, and while he was unprepared for this action, he stated that he would take the matter under advisement and would endeavor, after careful consideration, to do what was for the best interests of the state. As yet he is undecided as to what course he will pursue and his decision is looked forward to with much interest.

The fact that the action of the bar association was spontaneous as well as unanimous is a beautiful tribute to the high esteem and confidence in which Judge Hopkins is held by the members of his profession and he is not slow to appreciate the honor that has been conferred upon him. But as great as the honor may be it is known that he would not be influenced to enter the race unless he could serve his state and profession in this capacity. From a pecuniary standpoint it is not likely that the bench of the supreme court could offer any inducement to him.

When the special committee calls upon him this afternoon he will doubtless ask for further time in which to consider the question and his decision may not be announced for several days.

The members of the bar association and his friends throughout the state are awaiting his determination with interest. The result of the visit of the committee this afternoon may in a measure indicate the policy to be pursued by Judge Hopkins in regard to the matter.

## Hammond on the Convention.

Judge W. R. Hammond, who has given the question as to the best method of nominating the candidates to the supreme bench much thought and consideration, believes the question should be decided by a special convention to be composed of delegates from each congressional district.

"I think," said Judge Hammond yesterday, "the selection of supreme court judges by the state should be the first time in the history of our state that they have been so chosen, so far as I know, ought to be done in such a way as to leave no doubt in the minds of the people, when the results have been reached, that the result has been decided by them and not by the political maneuvering of any of the candidates or their friends."

"One method of accomplishing this would be to let the people vote directly for the candidates, either with or without a primary. This is the method used in many states. The voters, as a rule, are uninformed as to who the best men are and there is not time enough for them to acquire full and reliable information."

"It seems to me that they will have to delegate the power, but not the form of a convention, to nominate candidates. I would be glad to see the different political parties meet in convention, on the same day, and put forward their candidates. Perhaps a compromise could be agreed on and three strong men put forward who would be acceptable to all the people."

"The one should be non-partisan. I do not mean by that it should not be composed exclusively of democrats, but if we could get a better court, and one that would serve all the people, by giving some representation on the bench to some other party, I think all fair and impartial men would be willing."

"I think a political convention selected in the ordinary way would be too large a body of men and would be more liable to be guided by passions and prejudices than often carry men away when they meet in large popular bodies. I think the men composing the convention should be of high character, and thoroughly impartial. Not all the states should come in the interests of one candidate, but those should meet and deliberate and select good, strong, representative men for the bench."

"The selection of delegates to a convention could best be made by letting them be elected by the voters of the various congressional districts. I would say not less than ten nor more than fifteen should be selected from each congressional district. The selection in that way would give us representative men. It would hardly be possible for any candidate to manipulate a whole district. The larger the district from which you make a selection the more likely you are to get representative men. Each delegate would have to get his right to sit in the convention by the votes of the entire district, not those of his own county alone. The result would be that the delegates so chosen would be representative men, because they would have to be sufficiently well known to command the support of a much larger number of voters than is the case when one offers himself as a delegate to an ordinary political convention."

"There could be no objection to this plan on the ground that one section would have the best men and another the worst, or being less populous, because the congressional districts are laid off according to population; whereas, according to the ordinary plan, some counties would have far too great weight, as with a population of three to five thousand, but others have as great representative power as others that have five or six times that number."

**Election by the People.**

Under the recent amendment to the supreme court, which was passed and adopted at the last state and county election, the selection of supreme court judges and associate judges comes within the province of the people.

Heretofore the people have had no voice in the election, as the judge and his associates have been chosen by the general assembly. Under the recently adopted amendment the election is to be by the people, and provision is made for the election to be held on the fourth Monday in December. If the suggestion of Judge Hammond is carried into execution, the candidates will be nominated at the special convention he proposes, and for the first time the occupants of the supreme bench will be voted by the people of the state.

**Will Not Decide Against England.**

London, October 18.—In its issue tomorrow the *Times* will publish a statement to the effect that the foreign high commission will decide against Great Britain in the boundary dispute. The paper adds that Schomberg's line is still the irreducible minimum of the colony of British Guiana.

## IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS HOLD THEIR MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Impressive Exercises Held at the First Methodist Last Night in Remembrance of the Dead.

The Confederate Veterans' Association held its annual memorial services at the First Methodist church last evening. The exercises were well attended and very impressive.

The Confederate veterans had come in their entirety to the church, and promptly at 7:30 o'clock they marched to the church, and stood just across the way and took the places that had been reserved for them near the altar.

Some of them walked with a firm soldierly tread, while others used crutches. Some of them stood erect with the old, proud bearing of the soldier and some of them were old and bent and gray-headed. None of them could tell what their names were on the list of the dead at the next memorial service.

The list of the dead showed that seven members of the association had died during the past year. Dr. A. R. Holderby and Dr. P. F. Moore were the most prominent.

The former took as his subject the three principal requirements of a good soldier, "Faith, Courage, and Obedience." He made a very impressive talk and at the close showed that a soldier who carries a musket that are required of a soldier of the cross.

It was understood Saturday that Mr. Inman declined to reconsider his action and asked that the communication be presented to the council with the request that the resignation be accepted. The paper has been in the possession of Mayor King for some time, it is said, and he will send a communication to the council which will be presented this afternoon, informing that body that Mr. Inman declines to withdraw from the public.

Signer and Madame de Pasquale have pronounced themselves into the hearts of appreciative Atlanta audiences, and their every appearance means an artistic treat.

Among the gentlemen who have reserved boxes for tonight are Mr. Sorin, Mr. Tamm, B. Palmer, Mr. William H. Moore, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Haydon, Gordon Kiser, Hugh Adams and many others. A number of supper parties have been arranged after the concert and the evening will in every sense be an enjoyable one. The programme is as follows:

Overture. "Nabucco." Verdi—Wurme's orchestra.

Grand duo. "La Cavalier." Mascagni.

Piano solo. "Tremolo." Godard—Mr. L. M.

Major's "Song" from "Lohengrin." Wagner—Mr. de Pasquale.

"Herr Must the Smugglers Dwell?" from "Bremen." Bizet—Mr. de Pasquale.

Chorus solo. "Thorell's March." Wedemeyer.

"Ave Maria" from "La Cavalier." Mascagni.

"Mazeppa." Piano organ and violin—Mrs. de Pasquale and Messrs. Mayer, Wood and Porte.

Chorus. "Tanzhauser." Wagner—Wurme's orchestra.

Tenor solo. "Drinking Song." Massnig.

Mr. de Pasquale.

"Violin Caprice." Vieuxtemps—Mr. Porte.

"Jewel Song" from "Faust." Gounod.

"Prison Scene" from "Faust." Gounod.

Mr. and Mrs. de Pasquale.

TO BE A GALA MATINEE.

Manager Sharp Will Give a Souvenir Performance Thursday Afternoon.

The engagement of Miss Rhea at the Lyceum this week comes at a most fitting time, for Thursday's matinee will make 300 performances at that house and Manager Sharp will make it a gala occasion.

In addition to the 300 performances at the Lyceum, it is reported that he would be engaged at the 100th anniversary of the Atlanta Water Board, to be held on the 26th and 27th.

Of the many stars who have past the window of his cell, he has been the most prominent, and the greatest part of the time he has been in the cell, he has not taken food. Up to yesterday when his meals were placed in his cell he seemed to think the food was poison, and, tearing it into small particles, would hurl it out the window of his cell.

The condition of his confinement was perhaps somewhat improved yesterday. His long starvation had made him thin and haggard, and he would have eaten his meal if he had been allowed to do so.

Mr. Inman is at present in New York and is expected to be there for some time. He has been ill for a week, but is now recovering.

Mr. Inman's friends protest at this action, believing that the board would not suffer from his absence and hoping that he would return much sooner than he then expected.

For these reasons the resignation was not accepted upon the condition that it would be withdrawn.

Oborn's condition was becoming alarming.

## INMAN WILL RESIGN

Declines To Withdraw His Resignation as Member of Board of Education.

## COUNCIL WILL TAKE ACTION

Mr. Inman Insists that His Resignation Be Accepted.

## HIS SUCCESSION WILL BE NAMED TODAY

Mr. Thad A. Hammond and Dr. R. D. Spalding Have Been Suggested To Fill the Vacancy.

The resignation of Mr. Sam M. Inman as a member of the board of education will be acted upon this afternoon at the regular session of the general council and the paper will doubtless be accepted.

The resignation was tendered by Mr. Inman several weeks ago, but the matter was postponed, it is said, on account of the expressed desire of several members of the board to have an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Inman in regard to the resignation.

It was understood Saturday that Mr. Inman declined to reconsider his action and asked that the communication be presented to the council with the request that the resignation be accepted. The paper has been in the possession of Mayor King for some time, it is said, and he will send a communication to the council which will be presented this afternoon, informing that body that Mr. Inman declines to withdraw from the public.

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Mr. de Pasquale.

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cures kidney and bladder troubles,  
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**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits  
cured at home with out pain. Book of  
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**PLUMBING GOODS.**  
I have opened a plumber's supply house,  
and can sell anything you want at wholesale  
prices. A. R. BUTCHER,  
17 South Forsyth Street.

**WE MERIT  
PATRONAGE**

Of the public by suspending practical and  
monetary methods. The public's welfare  
aids to specialists who advertise  
their services is from one to two years,  
and with the average case, newspaper ad-  
vertisers are compelled to call on the  
perfections of the advertiser. The people  
have been so often disappointed that they  
have lost the right to suspect his faith in  
the part he takes in the advertising. The rule, however,  
does not apply to Dr. Hathaway & Co. residents, who observe the patients daily  
go to the office of the physician to recall  
the fact that they saw the same thing  
six years ago. It is thoroughly understood  
that the physicians have an artificial and  
horrible method for the treatment of the  
sick; that they fulfill all their promises,  
and that they find it easy to sustain a  
reputation for skill, even when the exact  
cause of the disease is not known. The  
public confidence in Dr. Hathaway &  
Co. seems permanent and unchangeable,  
while others suffer greatly for a little  
while they are then soon forgotten. These  
physicians are highly successful  
in the fact of the many cures perfect  
and permanent which they have effected  
and pronounced incurable by reputable  
physicians. In many instances through  
the skill of the physicians is a desire to aid  
their fellow sufferers, the medical  
experts publicly recommend these expert  
specialists.



**SPECIATLIES.**  
Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Neuralgia, and Bladder Troubles, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and diseases of women.

**BLOOD POISON.**—This terrible disease is treated by us with the latest methods, and our experiments enable us to entirely eradicate this terrible poison from the system.

The most rapid, safe and effective remedy, complete guarantee.

**STRUCTURES AND PILLES.**—A new method. No cutting. The only rational method to a complete cure.

**LADIES.**—Should you try our new method of treatment, which surpasses the old method and does away with so much pain and suffering, you will be satisfied.

Mail treatment given by sending for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for Catarrh.

All correspondence answered promptly.

Business strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the country. Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

211 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours—9 a. m. to 12; 2 to 6 and 7 to 8.

Sundays, 10 to 1.

**ACTUAL CLOSING OUT SALE**

—BY—

**WILLINCHAM & CO.**

All building material will be 30% higher by 10th of November next. Now is your opportunity to buy Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Hardwood Mantels, Mouldings, Turned work and inside trim.

Never before have such bargains been offered.

Send us your bills to estimate.

We are obliged to move our plant to Corner Marietta and North Avenue, and must sell out.

Present office No 1 North Forsyth—Factory 64 to 80 Elliott St.

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**TEXAS**  
—VIA—

**Atlanta & West Point  
RAILROAD.**

**"THE GREAT THROUGH LINE"**

Absolutely the best and quickest line. The most pleasant and attractive route.

**Home-Seekers' Excursion**

Tickets to Texas on sale September 20th, October 6th and 20th.

For further information write to Geo. W. Allen, traveling passenger agent; E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta; John A. Gee, general passenger agent.

## ORANGES AND LEMONS

Mediterranean Fruits Are Being Crowded from the Market.

### FLORIDA CROP INTERESTING

California Lemons and Florida Oranges Growing in Favor—The Florida Freeze.

In commercial circles the prospect of the Florida crop of oranges is being talked of with interest. The freeze of last winter, it is known, will greatly reduce the crop this season, and the crop, however, will be much larger than last season, as the orchards are beginning to recover from the disastrous effects of the freeze.

Opposes this talk an interesting fact has been brought to light, and this is that Mediterranean oranges and lemons are being crowded out of the American market to a great extent. The California lemon is growing in abundance, and is keeping out the Mediterranean lemon to a great extent, while the Jamaica and Mexican oranges are rushing ahead of the Mediterranean orange, even almost filling up the loss occasioned by the Florida freeze.

Speaking of the Florida crop of oranges, The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The effect of the freeze in Florida in the winter of 1895 is of interest. The best heavy crop of Florida oranges was probably the crop of 1894-95 was practically ruined, and during last year, which was the first year after the freeze, it is said that the market was about the same as the state. As would naturally have been supposed such a heavy shrinkage in the Florida crop had a marked effect upon the import of Mediterranean fruit. Reference to the table given above apparently shows that about two years ago the crop was in Washington city, but it was reported to be the same as the year before, and the heavy crop of Florida in 1894-95 was practically ruined, and during last year, which was the first year after the freeze, it is said that the market was about the same as the state. 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